

The China Mail.

No. 11,268.

號七十月四年九十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1899.

日八初月三年亥己

Price, \$2.50 per Month.

Business Notices.



HAVE YOU SEEN
THE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
AT THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM?



THE LATEST THING IN CEMENTIGHT.

ECONOMICAL, DURABLE.

CONTRACTS FOR ALL KINDS OF ARTISTIC DECORATIONS
AND EMBELLISHMENT OF ROOMS.



Artistic Labels for Commercial Advertisements

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC WORK EXECUTED.



BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,
WORKS, WANCHAI.

DEPARTURE FIXED

FOR

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH,

Without Remission,

CORNS,

BUNIONS, SOFT CORNS,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE FEET

ARE

PERMANENTLY CURED

IN A FEW MINUTES

WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN

OR

INCONVENIENCE BY

M. A. SCHLOSSER,

SURGEON-CHIROPODIST

TO THE

PRINCIPAL ROYAL FAMILIES OF

EUROPE.

who may be consulted at

No. 3, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG,

Room No. 45.

TILL TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH.

Consulting hours from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M.

Consulting

WHAT IS A CORN?

CORNS are tubercular horny ex-

crecences of the toes and feet. They

are situated on the outside of the little toes,

on the sides of the feet, and between the

toes; in some individuals all the prominent

parts of the feet are invaded by undue pres-

sure caused by wearing narrow, short, or

improperly-made boots or shoes.

Those afflicted with Corns cut the surface

of the callus, or have the Corns pared by

incompetent or unskilled persons; the con-

sequence is, the more the callous part is

cut the larger it grows, extending itself

in and out of the same surface several Corns

are formed in the course of time and en-

couraged by the frequent cutting of the

upper parts of the Corns. The use of

acids, lunar caustic, Aquafortis, and other

remedies produces inflammation and swell-

ing, give rise to abscesses, which are fol-

lowed by serious consequences too numerous

to mention.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

The germ of the evil, which

is the root,

must be removed, that is to say, remove

the white points forming a kind of eyelid.

M. SCHLOSSER,

Author of

Several Treatises on Diseases of the Feet,

"IN THE ONLY ONE"

who has received the highest praise from

the leading European and American papers,

as well as from the highest Medical Men for

Curing Permanently

in a single operation.

Painlessly without bleeding,

and in a few minutes, the most inveterate

Corns, Bunions, Soft Corns and in-growing

nails, allowing the patient to put on his

shoes and walking away immediately after-

wards, without inconvenience, as is proved

by more than 10,000 testimonials. Among

these are some from Imperial Royal Fam-

ilies, Statesmen, Diplomats, Military

Men, Clergymen, Editors, Medical men,

after more than 30 years' experience and

continued success.

N.B.—Will leave Hongkong

TUESDAY, April 25th.

Consulting hours from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M.

No. 3, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG,

Room No. 45.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1899.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES

named:-

FOR. DESTINATION. CAPTAIN. DATE.

N'SAKI, KOBÉ, & YOKOHAMA.....S. DE B. LOCKYER, A.M.S. Noon, 19th April.

STRAITS AND BOMBAY.....C. F. LOCKYER, A.M.S. Noon, 19th April.

LONDON.....C. F. LOCKYER, A.M.S. About 19th April.

SHANGHAI.....C. F. LOCKYER, A.M.S. About 28th April.

LONDON, &c.....C. F. LOCKYER, A.M.S. Noon, 29th April.

* For Freight (only). * See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, and further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 17, 1899.

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ALHAMBRA FACTORY,

MANILA CIGARS.

THE DUC DE MONTEBELLO

CHAMPAGNE.

HARVEY'S ROYAL TAWNY PORT.

Hongkong Agent—**W. HUTTON POTTS,**

Office: Dairy Farm Building, Below General.

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BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, Ltd.,
HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

BELL'S ASBESTOS PACKINGS

ARE THE BEST.

BELL'S BOILER COMPOSITION

IS THE BEST.

BELL'S ENGINE OIL

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

KINGHORN & MACDONALD,

MANAGERS.

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THE KOWLOON TERRITORY.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRED ON.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT IN ACTION.

DUPLICITY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

BRITISH FLAG HOISTED TO-DAY

GENERAL GASCOIGNE AT THE FRONT.

MONDAY'S CEREMONY ABANDONED.

The following was published yesterday afternoon as a Special Extra:—

HONGKONG, April 16.
As was predicted by the *China Mail*, the preparations for the assumption of British sovereignty over the Kowloon peninsula have ended in a complete fiasco.

The action of the Chinese during the past few weeks has been such that anyone possessed of a knowledge of the Chinese character, and unwarped by a knowledge of the Chinese classics, could have seen that trouble was brewing, and that the efforts of the British authorities to cancel the Chinese in every little detail in order to avoid the creation of ill-will were likely to be regarded by the Chinese as signs of weakness, and what was worse, would probably lead to more serious complications later on instead of accomplishing the professed object of the authorities.

The assault upon Captain Superintendent F. H. May, and the destruction for the second time, of the mounds for the accommodation of the troops at Tai-poh, left no doubt of the hostility of the Chinese. An attempt was made in official quarters to minimize the affair, but subsequent events have proved that the Chinese officials, with or without the support of the Viceroy at Canton, were giving the opposition their assistance.

Yesterday, Captain Berger was despatched overland with 100 men of the Hongkong Regiment to prepare the way for the arrival of the remainder of the troops for tomorrow's ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Tai-poh. The torpedo boat destroyer *Fame* was sent round to Mits Bay to co-operate. When Captain Berger reached Tai-poh, he found a force of Chinese uniformed soldiers, estimated at over 1000 strong, posted in a good position on the hills overlooking the proposed British encampment. The Chinese opened fire with shell, and fired a few rounds from their rifles. Fortunately, the fire was ineffective, and none of Captain Berger's men were hit.

Taking in the situation, Captain Berger decided that as darkness was falling he must take prompt action. He proceeded to turn the enemy's flank, and then in conjunction with the *Fame* opened fire upon the Chinese. A few shells from the *Fame* and a few volleys from the Pathans made the Chinese position a warm one, and then Captain Berger gave the order to fix bayonets, and in the good old British fashion, called upon his men to charge. The Chinese did not wait for the bayonet. The Chinaman may be a 'born soldier,' but he still requires a lot of 'siffening.'

Having dispersed the enemy, the soldiers bivouaced for the night, and information of the actual situation was sent to Hongkong. A Council of War was held by the local authorities, and it was decided to abandon Monday's proposed ceremony, a decision embodied in the following Express put in circulation to-day:—

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the British flag has been hoisted at Tai Po Ho to-day.

By Order,
J. H. STEWART LOOKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1899.
Major-General Gascoigne left about 9.30 a.m. on board H.M.S. *Briar*, with a detachment of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, with the intention of formally hoisting the British flag at Tai-poh about one o'clock this afternoon.

Another expedition was to leave Hongkong about one o'clock crossing the hills beyond Kowloon City, and we presume General Gascoigne will proceed to drive the Chinese armed force out of the new British territory, in order that the country may be peacefully settled by the British authorities.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AT CASTLEPEAK BAY.
Although it has been stated that the departure of the troops to Tai-poh was so hurried yesterday that no newspaper correspondents were able to get to the scene of operations, the *China Mail* was able to send two correspondents out with the troops, and as soon as they return we hope to be in a position to present our readers with a detailed account of the fighting, and the incidents that have occurred since Friday night.

In the meantime, it is difficult to obtain reliable information. There is, in official circles, either a terrible amount of profound ignorance, or (as Lord Charles Darnley might put it) an extraordinary amount of 'official reticence,' which argues that the official element are disgusted with themselves or heartily ashamed of the action they had assented in bringing about. People with access to official reports, after being subjected to the newspaper pump for the regulation number of minutes, know less than the general public—at least, they so profess; so the general public will have to wait for the return of the *China Mail* correspondents to learn fuller details of the present situation. So far as we have been able to gather, the officials have every reason to be ashamed of themselves, and we can quite understand their official reticence. The following is a summary of the facts of Saturday's incident: When the *Fame* arrived at Tolo Harbour on Saturday afternoon, she found the police, under Captain May, and a Company of the Hongkong Regiment, under Captain Berger, drawn up in regular formation to repel the Chinese. A Chinese force was on the hills firing occasional volleys. The *Fame* landed a party of blue-jackets under Lieutenant Kays, and Captain S. S. Long, D.A. G.S., as ranking officer, took command of the entire force. The *Fame* put a 10-pounder shell into the jingall battery, and this so disconcerted the Chinese that they began to move out. The troops were then ordered to advance, and as they commenced to charge the Chinese halted.

There were no casualties on the British side, and although no bodies were found on the position held by the Chinese it is asserted that they could not have escaped without loss. Their strength is roughly estimated at over 1000 men.

Messages were sent over to Hongkong, and General Gascoigne, Commander Powell, and Mr. J. H. Stewart Lookhart, Colonial Secretary, went over in H.M.S. *Briar* to hoist the flag at Tai-poh. Commodore Powell returned last night; but General Gascoigne and Mr. Lookhart remained at Tai-poh.

On Sunday morning a reconnaissance was made by the British troops; but we believe, without coming into action again. The *Hummer* left for Tai-poh with stores this morning.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS TURN OUT.
As soon as to-day's ceremony was postponed, notification was made to the Volunteer Corps that they would not be expected to parade. About 10 o'clock last night, however, in consequence of information received in Hongkong, it was decided to send a force over to Yau-mai to resist any attempt to invade British Kowloon. H.M.S. *Fame* went over to Kowloon Bay, and lay in a position commanding the road from Kowloon City, and the search lights were kept in full play throughout the night from the *Fame* and the forts commanding the approach from Lai-chikoi.

The volunteers collected very promptly at Headquarters, the officers present being Captain Chapman and Lieut. M. W. Slade (Field Battery) and Lieutenants F. Maitland and G. C. Fullerton (Machine Gun Co.). Lieutenant Macdonald, of the Field Battery, was not notified, and Capt. E. D. Sanders, of the Machine Gun Co., was acting as A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Henry Blake.

The Volunteers, with three Maxim guns, marched down to Pedder's Wharf, where they were cheered by a large crowd that had assembled as they embarked for Kowloon. Some of the men presented an unattractive and somewhat ludicrous appearance, which was to be accounted for from the fact that they were in different places throughout the Colony when the call to arms was given. Most of them were in uniform, but a few wore ordinary clothes, and the most amusing combination was a morning coat, light trousers and khaki helmet and belts in which one enthusiastic member presented himself at Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel Mainwaring, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, took command, and several of his officers and about half a company of his men turned out to assist in the defence of Yau-mai. The three guns were posted in commanding positions. The members of the Field Battery were thrown out as pickets, with instructions to challenge and shoot anyone not answering. The Fusiliers were broken up into detachments acting as supports for the machine guns. Each man carried about 30 rounds of half ammunition, and in addition to belts with 1000 rounds ready for action at each gun, reserve ammunition to the extent of several thousands was held in the rear.

A vigilant look-out was maintained, but no enemy appeared. The troops marched back to the Police Station, and embarking at Yau-mai returned to Hongkong about 6.30 this morning.

There were upwards of 100 men present, individual members turning up at Yau-mai as late as 3 a.m. They deserve to be commended on the promptitude with which they obeyed the summons to duty, and the only regret is that Major Sir John Carrington was not in the Colony to participate in the operations.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.
The offices of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs (Kowloon District) are still located in Queen's Road, but, in accordance with the arrangements with the Hongkong Government, the Frontier Customs

was withdrawn from Kowloon to the Customs Station at Kowloon and Canton moon have been abandoned, and the Customs have been retained at the remaining Customs Stations to prevent attacks from gangs of marauders.

The state of the country between the new and old frontier lines is reported to be very bad. Roadside compelling the villagers to hand over their militia uniforms. The natives of the villages are reported to have a sympathy with this hostile display, and yesterday a deputation waited upon His Excellency at Government House and on behalf of themselves and others of Her Majesty's new subjects handed to him a blackwood box, with a Chinese inscription on the lid, the interpretation being, 'The country's tranquility and the people's happiness.' The box contained a couple of silk British flags, one being intended for use at to-day's ceremony, after which it was to become the property of His Excellency, and the other to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

The deputation expressed their deep regret at the disturbances which had taken place in the new territory, and said that they were all due to the Triad Societies, the members of which had been terrorizing the villages for months past, and compelling them to disburse large sums of money. It is estimated that at least 8000 rifles are under arms in the new territory. Spouts of muzzle fire in the direction of Tai-poh were said to have been heard at an early hour this morning.

QUEST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, March 17.—The French newspapers in commenting upon the completion of the Anglo-German entente, express astonishment at the cordial nature of the feeling existing between Great Britain and Germany.

March 12.—Mr. Lockhart, the French Minister for Marine, delivered a remarkable speech in introducing the Naval Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Mr. Lockhart said that France was not acting as if it were to be degraded to a second rank. Her submarine navy was now her most formidable superiority, and this was a terrible weapon. The naval programme required the whole annual power of the nation, and the renovation of present warships should be deferred to view of the building of new vessels. Blockade, in the Bay of Tunis, and Carthage, were not naval bases, but were strategic points in time of war, and constituted striking straight at the heart of trade. He excited surprise and indignation by declaring that France was within a hair's breadth of war in 1898, when she was absolutely unprepared for hostilities. She was, he declared, unable to man 50 out of 900 coast batteries.

Lockhart mentioned the need for developing the naval bases at Noumea and Madagascar.

English newspapers declare that Mr. Lockhart has been misled as to the strength of Great Britain's naval preparations. They consider that the language used in his speech is little short of a menace.

March 20.—Speaking during the debate on the naval estimates in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Rouvier, a member of the Moderate party, ridiculed the naval scheme of M. Lockhart which he declared to be impracticable, especially as regards his reliance upon the attacking power of submarine torpedo-boats of the *Glinde* type.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN CONVENTION.
March 22.—The French are pleased with their bargain in connection with the Convention between Great Britain and France, delimiting the possessions and spheres of influence of the respective nations in Central Africa. They are glad that the French obtained the hinterland of Senegal, and the central railway routes intercepting the lines of direct communication between the native kingdom of Sokoto, in West Africa, and the Nile.

March 23.—The Times says that the settlement is reasonable and satisfactory to both nations. It does not affect the Middle Nile or Egypt. The commercial provisions of the Convention, it adds, are valuable.

The Standard says that profound satisfaction exists at the closing of a dangerous controversy.

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A number of new works are being added along the Channel coast. At Calais air batteries are being constructed.

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March 24.—A message received yesterday at Yau-mai, on the coast of the colony, from the headquarters of H.M.S. *Yau-mai*, belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron, and French men-of-war men. During the day 12 men were injured. Several of the British sailors were compelled to swim to their rescue.

[Yau-mai is a fortified port two miles east of Nice, where Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of York are staying. The port is the station of the French Mediterranean Squadron during part of the winter. The place is a pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Nice. A splendid road is to be opened on the coast, and the port is the property of St. Jean, which is a most charming place.]

A 'Tian' woman next door went and got a tea exactly like mine. 'Did you make a tea about it?' 'No! I gave mine to the cook.'

PIANO Tuning and Repair, New Made, Mandolins, Banjos, fine stock.—Robinson Piano Co.

IT IS REMARKABLE.
SAY MR. W. WILSON, THE 10-year-old son of Mr. W. Wilson, of the 'How' Chamberlain's Remedy has obtained a prize in the district, and though it has only been introduced a few months in the district, it has won the prize. It is a fact that it has won the prize. It is a fact that it has won the prize.

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IT IS REMARKABLE.
SAY MR. W. WILSON, THE 10-year-old son of Mr. W. Wilson, of the 'How' Chamberlain's Remedy has obtained a prize in the district, and though it has only been introduced a few months in the district, it has won the prize. It is a fact that it has won the prize. It is a fact that it has won the prize.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.
The offices of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs (Kowloon District) are still located in Queen's Road, but, in accordance with the arrangements with the Hongkong Government, the Frontier Customs

was withdrawn from Kowloon to the Customs Station at Kowloon and Canton moon have been abandoned, and the Customs have been retained at the remaining Customs Stations to prevent attacks from gangs of marauders.

The state of the country between the new and old frontier lines is reported to be very bad. Roadside compelling the villagers to hand over their militia uniforms. The natives of the villages are reported to have a sympathy with this hostile display, and yesterday a deputation waited upon His Excellency at Government House and on behalf of themselves and others of Her Majesty's new subjects handed to him a blackwood box, with a Chinese inscription on the lid, the interpretation being, 'The country's tranquility and the people's happiness.'

The box contained a couple of silk British flags, one being intended for use at to-day's ceremony, after which it was to become the property of His Excellency, and the other to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

The deputation expressed their deep regret at the disturbances which had taken place in the new territory, and said that they were all due to the Triad Societies, the members of which had been terrorizing the villages for months past, and compelling them to disburse large sums of money. It is estimated that at least 8000 rifles are under arms in the new territory. Spouts of muzzle fire in the direction of Tai-poh were said to have been heard at an early hour this morning.

QUEST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
London, March 17.—The French newspapers in commenting upon the completion of the Anglo-German entente, express astonishment at the cordial nature of the feeling existing between Great Britain and Germany.

March 12.—Mr. Lockhart, the French Minister for Marine, delivered a remarkable speech in introducing the Naval Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Mr. Lockhart said that France was not acting as if it were to be degraded to a second rank. Her submarine navy was now her most formidable superiority, and this was a terrible weapon. The naval programme required the whole annual power of the nation, and the renovation of present warships should be deferred to view of the building of new vessels. Blockade, in the Bay of Tunis, and Carthage, were not naval bases, but were strategic points in time of war, and constituted striking straight at the heart of trade. He excited surprise and indignation by declaring that France was within a hair's breadth of war in 1898, when she was absolutely unprepared for hostilities. She was, he declared, unable to man 50 out of 900 coast batteries.

Lockhart mentioned the need for developing the naval bases at Noumea and Madagascar.

English newspapers declare that Mr. Lockhart has been misled as to the strength of Great Britain's naval preparations. They consider that the language used in his speech is little short of a menace.

March 20.—Speaking during the debate on the naval estimates in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Rouvier, a member of the Moderate party, ridiculed the naval scheme of M. Lockhart which he declared to be impracticable, especially as regards his reliance upon the attacking power of submarine torpedo-boats of the *Glinde* type.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN CONVENTION.
March 22.—The French are pleased with their bargain in connection with the Convention between Great Britain and France, delimiting the possessions and spheres of influence of the respective nations in Central Africa. They are glad that the French obtained the hinterland of Senegal, and the central railway routes intercepting the lines of direct communication between the native kingdom of Sokoto, in West Africa, and the Nile.

March 23.—The Times says that the settlement is reasonable and satisfactory to both nations. It does not affect the Middle Nile or Egypt. The commercial provisions of the Convention, it adds, are valuable.

The Standard says that profound satisfaction exists at the closing of a dangerous controversy.

REVENUE ACTIVITY IN FRANCE DEFENCE WORKS.
March 23.—There is again great activity displayed in repairing and increasing the French batteries in the Channel. The operations are being carried on in a feverish manner.

A number of new works are being added along the Channel coast. At Calais air batteries are being constructed.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT YAU-MAI.
March 24.—A message received yesterday at Yau-mai, on the coast of the colony, from the headquarters of H.M.S. *Yau-mai*, belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron, and French men-of-war men. During the day 12 men were injured. Several of the British sailors were compelled to swim to their rescue.

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